

General Educational Guidelines from the Maine Substance Use Disorder Learning Community Faculty

Jonathan Fellers, MD, with Stephanie Nichols, PharmD, BCPS, BCPP

<https://mesudlearningcommunity.org/>

These are general educational guidelines only and should not replace the clinical judgment of the treating provider. These are not medical guidance and advice. The provider retains sole responsibility for selecting and implementing the care for their patients. These guidelines were developed quickly as educational guidance in response to a requested need in Maine. 11/7/2022 v1.3. T

Deprescribing Chronic Benzodiazepines

1. The general strategy that is advocated is based on the [Ashton Manual](#), which advocates for gradual tapers over the course of many months. Gradual means dose reductions of 5-10% or less for each step. Longer tapers (10+ months) are much more successful than rapid tapers (4 weeks). Longer tapers will be required with a longer duration of use, higher potency products, especially alprazolam, and higher daily doses. Abrupt discontinuation can be fatal. The Ashton Manual contains several sample taper schedules as well. Here are some general guiding principles:
2. Be aware, there is an "optimal care" approach, and then there is a "putting out fires" approach. For all approaches, expect anxiety, insomnia, and resistance. Typically, withdrawal symptoms after a dose reduction are not felt until 3-14 days later, and it may take as long as a month for the patient to adjust to the lower dose. Consequently, rapid tapers can result in severe withdrawal symptoms developing long after you see the patient.
3. Alprazolam is uniquely potent compared to other benzodiazepines. If a patient is on high-dose alprazolam (4 mg+/day), the initial part of the taper should be with alprazolam. Alprazolam needs to be dosed 3-4 times a day. Once the alprazolam dose gets lower (4 mg), clonazepam is likely the best substitute to enable less frequent dosing of 2-3 times a day. You may need a specialist for tapering alprazolam.
4. Most benzodiazepines do not come in doses that enable gradual reductions.
5. Benzodiazepines with short half-lives are less ideal for tapering because they require multiple doses a day.

6. Benzodiazepines without active metabolites (alprazolam, lorazepam, clonazepam, temazepam, oxazepam, etc.) are less ideal for tapering because there can be a dramatic “off” effect.
7. For these reasons, switching to diazepam is usually a good choice at some point in the tapering process.
8. When switching, try to switch by at most a third of the dose per week.
9. Use a [conversion calculator](#) or the [Ashton Manual](#) to find equivalent doses, but realize that single dose vs daily dose are different depending on half-life, and there are no agreed upon conversions.
10. When tapering, be aware of insurance quantity limits as well as the number and frequency of co-pays for the patient.
11. If transitioning to diazepam, consider assessing liver function due to potential for decreased clearance.

RAPID TAPER

Recommended in extenuating circumstances only. The primary risk of coming off benzodiazepines too quickly is seizures. Consequently, consider adding an adjuvant to reduce risk. There also appears to be evidence that adding an anti-seizure medication can reduce post-acute withdrawal anxiety levels. Be careful as many anti-seizure medications interact with other medications. Start this prior to tapering and have patient continue it for up to 4 weeks after taper has finished. Comfort medications like trazodone, hydroxyzine, and clonidine can also make it better tolerated.

First, start Divalproex 250 mg QAM and 500 mg QHS (*note assess for potential pregnancy if using this drug)

Begin with 25-35% dose reductions weekly until 50% of the dose is reached

See the remainder of sample taper 2, rapid taper, below.

Additional references

1. For providers & patients: <https://www.benzoinfo.com/> (information as well as support groups for patients coming off benzodiazepines)
2. Alternative treatments for anxiety and sleep: <https://micismaine.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-MICIS-coprescribing-handout-2019-02-19.pdf>

3. Patient handout from the VA:

https://www.pbm.va.gov/PBM/AcademicDetailingService/Documents/508/IB10-1529BZD-PatientFactSheet-SlowlyStoppingBenzodiazepines_508Ready.pdf

SAMPLE TAPER 1

For a sample case of patient on 12 mg lorazepam a day, here is a valid approach:

Start by cross-titrating lorazepam to diazepam incrementally - note total daily equivalent dose is not being reduced

| <u>Week</u> | <u>Morning</u> <u>Total (Diazepam equivalents)</u> | <u>Afternoon</u> | <u>Bedtime</u> | |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| 0 | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg | 120 mg |
| 1 | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 3 mg Diazepam 10 mg | 120 mg |
| 2 | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 2 mg Diazepam 20 mg | 120 mg |
| 3 | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 1 mg Diazepam 30 mg | 120 mg |
| 4 | Lorazepam 3 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 1 mg Diazepam 30 mg | 120 mg |
| 5 | Lorazepam 3 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Lorazepam 3 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Lorazepam 1 mg Diazepam 30 mg | 120 mg |
| 6 | Lorazepam 3 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Lorazepam 3 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 40 mg | 120 mg |

Start tapering by incrementally removing lorazepam while keeping diazepam unchanged

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| 7 | Lorazepam 2 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Lorazepam 3 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 40 mg | 110 mg |
| 8 | Lorazepam 2 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Lorazepam 2 mg Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 40 mg | 100 mg |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| 9 | Lorazepam 1 mg | Lorazepam 2 mg | | 90 mg |
| | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 40 mg | |
| 10 | Lorazepam 1 mg | Lorazepam 1 mg | | 80 mg |
| | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 40 mg | |
| 11 | | Lorazepam 1 mg | | 70 mg |
| | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 40 mg | |
| 12 | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 40 mg | 60 mg |

Continue tapering by incrementally removing diazepam - note that reductions are now smaller as the total daily dose is now smaller

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| 13 | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 35 mg | 55 mg |
| 14 | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 30 mg | 50 mg |
| 15 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 30 mg | 45 mg |
| 16 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | Diazepam 25 mg | 40 mg |
| 17 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 25 mg | 35 mg |
| 18 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 20 mg | 30 mg |

Continue taper by smaller reductions, which is possible because we are using diazepam

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| 19 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 18 mg | 28 mg |
| 20 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 16 mg | 26 mg |
| 21 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 14 mg | 24 mg |
| 22 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 12 mg | 22 mg |
| 23 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 20 mg |

Continue taper by smaller reductions, which is possible because we are using diazepam

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| 24 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 4 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 19 mg |
| 25 | Diazepam 4 mg | Diazepam 4 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 18 mg |
| 26 | Diazepam 4 mg | Diazepam 3 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 17 mg |
| 27 | Diazepam 3 mg | Diazepam 3 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 16 mg |
| 28 | Diazepam 3 mg | Diazepam 2 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 15 mg |
| 29 | Diazepam 2 mg | Diazepam 2 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 14 mg |
| 30 | Diazepam 2 mg | Diazepam 1 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 13 mg |
| 31 | Diazepam 1 mg | Diazepam 1 mg | Diazepam 10 mg | 12 mg |
| 32 | Diazepam 1 mg | | Diazepam 10 mg | 11 mg |

| | | |
|----|----------------|-------|
| 33 | Diazepam 10 mg | 10 mg |
| 34 | Diazepam 9 mg | 9 mg |
| 35 | Diazepam 8 mg | 8 mg |
| 36 | Diazepam 7 mg | 7 mg |
| 37 | Diazepam 6 mg | 6 mg |
| 38 | Diazepam 5 mg | 5 mg |
| 39 | Diazepam 4 mg | 4 mg |
| 40 | Diazepam 3 mg | 3 mg |
| 41 | Diazepam 2 mg | 2 mg |
| 42 | Diazepam 1 mg | 1 mg |

Now this is with weekly intervals, but intervals could be every 1-2 weeks, so most tapers take over a year to complete!!!

SAMPLE TAPER 2 *RAPID TAPER*****

First, start Divalproex 250 mg QAM and 500 mg QHS

Begin with 25-35% dose reductions weekly until 50% of the dose is reached

| <u>Week</u> | <u>Morning</u> | <u>Afternoon</u> | <u>Bedtime</u> |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg | Lorazepam 4 mg |
| 1 | Lorazepam 3 mg | Lorazepam 3 mg | Lorazepam 3 mg |
| | Divalproex 250 mg | | Divalproex 500 mg |
| 2 | Lorazepam 2 mg | Lorazepam 2 mg | Lorazepam 2 mg |
| | Divalproex 250 mg | | Divalproex 500 mg |
| Would then taper with some diazepam due to its active metabolites and long half-life | | | |
| 3 | Lorazepam 1 mg | Lorazepam 1 mg | Lorazepam 1 mg |
| | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg |
| | Divalproex 250 mg | | Divalproex 500 mg |
| 4 | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 5 mg | Diazepam 15 mg |
| | Divalproex 250 mg | | Divalproex 500 mg |
| 5 | Diazepam 5 mg | | Diazepam 10 mg |
| | Divalproex 250 mg | | Divalproex 500 mg |
| 6 | | | Diazepam 5 mg |

| | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Divalproex 250 mg | Divalproex 500 mg |
| 7-10 | Divalproex 250 mg | Divalproex 500 mg |